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RUMANIAN REGIUNES REPORT SHORTCOMINGS IN AGRICULTURE

BACAU PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETS -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 8 Jan 53

At the sixth session of the people's council of Bacau Regiune, held on 8 January 1953, it was reported that the collection plan had been met only for wheat. The report did not state the reason for this lag in collections. It lacked criticism and the proper spirit. The deputies sharply criticized the failure of the regiune committee to supervise collection work. Deputies I. Aber, Dumitru Florea, Ioan Amarioarei, Vasile Enache, F. Stanculescu, Marin Lupascu, Ioan Huluta and Constantin Petrascu criticized the committee for not dealing with these problems.

It became evident from discussions that many kulaks were among those who failed to deliver their quotas to the state and to ship timber. In Dofteana Commune, for instance, kulaks I. Serban, V. Brandalus, D. Isachi, V. Harbu, C. Tustin, and V. David were not supervised nor told to fulfill their quotas in timber delivery. Deputy S. Golfried pointed out that in Ardeoani Commune, 15 kulaks transported only 2 tons of timber up to 15 November 1952. Kulaks were not required to deliver their agricultural quotas. In Buhusi Raion, for instance, kulaks V. Silca, N. Luca, V. Nistor, Maftai C. Constantin, and many others hold back important quantities of grain which they owe the state. The same situation prevails in Bacau Raion.

The agricultural section of the people's Council and the Permanent Collection Commission are completely unaware of how collections are going on in the regiune. None of the other commissions makes spot checks or supervises deliveries in communes. Due to this negligence and lack of interest, kulaks have not declared important areas of land, thus avoiding the mandatory deliveries to the state.

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BARLAD COLLECTION UNSATISFACTORY -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 13 Jan 53

The problem of vegetable and fruit supplies is very acute in Barlad Regiune, where the collection plan was not set up satisfactorily. Only 40 to 50 percent of quotas were fulfilled. One of the causes of this situation is the lack of cooperation between the two main economic organizations responsible for supplying workers: OCL Aprozar (Oficiul de Colectari Legumilor, Office for Vegetable Collection) and the Regiune Management of Cooperatives.

Barlad Regiune had a very rich fruit crop in 1952. It was anticipated, therefore, that quotas would not only be fulfilled 100 percent, but exceeded in many cases. However, Centrocoop (Central Cooperative Organization) and Aprozar outbid each other in acquiring produce and worked against socialist interests.

An example of this type of competition is illustrated by the purchase of dried prunes. Official instructions stated that dried prunes would be sold at 1.50 lei per kilogram. For some time purchases ran smoothly. Subsequently, a circular was sent out by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, permitting up to 2 lei per kilogram. The members of OCL Aprozar, with the tacit approval of the regiune office, did not advise the Centrocoop office of this. The latter continued to offer only 1.50 lei per kilogram. The result was that producers no longer offered dried prunes to the cooperative, and Aprozar bought up everything.

The presidents of cooperatives gradually became aware of the situation and by unethical means bought wherever they could, which hampered the fulfillment of the plan and prejudiced public interests.

The soil of Barlad Regiune is not favorable for potato growing, and the collection plan does not require deliveries of potatoes by the regiune to the state. To cover the needs of the people, Barlad Regiune received 1,200 tons of potatoes from Bacau and Iasi regiunes, but the people in some cities, as well as in workers' canteens, did not get any of these potatoes. Some production centers were out of potatoes as early as December 1952 and obtained no more for the rest of the winter. However, the commercial section of the regiune People's Council possessed a list giving details as to how these potatoes should have been distributed. More than 250 tons of potatoes were stored, including 37 tons at Tecuci. On paper, this supply at Tecuci is in the best of order, while in reality things are quite different. It is true, for instance, that 37 tons were stored at Tecuci, but they were badly stored and, therefore, rotted, and thus cannot be used. Endless red tape has delayed measures of improvement.

The same situation prevailed in regard to other vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, and root vegetables. At the Huruesti State Farm, Adjud Raion, 2 hectares of potatoes were still not removed from the fields in January. At Bogdana State Farm, Murgeni Raion, the cabbage was left in the fields and spoiled under the snow.

Bureaucracy is hampering and delaying production and collection. Immediate measures should be taken to overcome this bureaucratic attitude.

BUCHAREST PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DISSATISFIED WITH COLLECTIONS -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 3 Jan 53

The report submitted to the people's council for 1952, with special reference to Bucharest Regiune, points out that the yearly agricultural collection plan was far from being fulfilled in agriculture and animal husbandry.

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For instance, hog deliveries represented only 20 percent of the quota, poultry 52 percent, and eggs 33 percent. Some raions, such as Lehliu and Snagov, on the other hand, fulfilled and even exceeded their quotas, due to the attention and aid given by raion committees. In Calarasi Raion and many others, the plan was not fulfilled.

A great part of the blame for the defective food supplies of Bucharest City and other crowded cities falls also on the Bucharest Regiune executive committee and the Permanent Commission for Trade and Cooperation. They did not hold regular meetings, did not supervise activity of collecting units, and did not make suggestions or proposals to improve the flow of supplies. Laxity and indifference were also noticeable in work for the fulfillment of the plan in various sectors. For instance, Constantin Popescu, the former chief of the agricultural section, did not go out into the fields, and, like a true bureaucrat, was guided only by reports and statements which often did not reveal the true situation. The principle of free consent to form TOZ and collectives by poor and medium peasants was not respected, which was a grave deviation from the party line.

All these shortcomings, emanating from the regiune executive committee and subsequently followed by raion executive committees, and all through the apparatus of supervision, resulted in underfulfillment of the plan for Bucharest Regiune.

The plan for 1953 makes important provisions for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, especially for the delivery of hogs, rabbits, and fresh fish. The vegetable plan for Bucharest Regiune was also poorly worked out, without taking into consideration existing possibilities for the development of vegetable gardens.

The regiune agricultural directorate did not report to the Ministry of Agriculture tardy deliveries of agricultural products, did not request the vegetable production plan in time, and did not distribute properly irrigated lots of land, which are abundant in the regiune. The misrepresentation by regiune and raion committees was so great that supply centers and Aprozar made delivery agreements with some peasants who did not have any vegetable growing plan, and even with some that had no land at all.

The regiune committee acted upon a series of measures to remove these deficiencies. Two zones were set up, one including the city of Bucharest and the six surrounding raions (Branesti, Grevedia, Mihailesti, Racari, Snagov and Vidra) and the second zone for the towns of Calarasi, Slobozia, Giurgiu, Oltenita, Turnu-Magurele, Rosiori-de-Vede, Alexandria, and Zimnicea. In the Bucharest zone, contracts were made with state farms, TOZ, and collectives, as well as with individual farmers.

Sharp criticism characterized the meeting of the sixth session of the regiune people's council. Among the speakers who called for immediate changes were Pareschiva Mocanu, Stefan Gate, Joana Naita, Alexandru Ciont, Gheorghe Tache, Petre Velea, Stan Matei, Dumitru Barunga, Ion Manea, Maria Mercuta, Paulina Craciun, Florea Oana, Marin Badea, and Marin Sulica.

CRAIOVA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CRITICIZES REGIUNE COMMITTEE -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 4 Jan 53

Marin Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Craiova Regiune Executive Committee, read a report on agricultural collections to the Craiova People's Council. This report lacked the sharp spirit of criticism needed to stress the many shortcomings. Both the report and the superficial answers given to

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the many questions asked by deputies revealed that the regiune committee did not analyze its activity. Lack of interest in MTS and state collective problems was evident. For instance, it was shown that the MTS of Craiova Regiune did not fulfill their quotas for 1952 and that contracts were not fulfilled. When asked for the reason, the vice chairman countered that the tractor and machine fleet was insufficient to cover requirements of all collectives and TOZ. This is not true, because the MTS did not even meet the quotas calculated on the basis of the existing tractor and machine fleet.

Teodorescu limited himself to listing only a series of work deficiencies of state farms, without showing the reasons for these shortcomings, or whether the committee had done anything to better them.

The data on collectives and TOZ was superficial. Many deputies criticized the committee harshly for its lack of action in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Deputy Nicolae Lacraru, in criticizing the committee, stated that in Cioboreni Village, Flamanda Commune, Vanju-Mare Raion, and in Leu Commune, Craiova Raion, pressure had been exercised upon peasants to join TOZ. The report did not mention this, Lacraru stated. The deputy also stressed that the report did not mention anything about organizing collectives and the economic consolidation problem.

Deputy Marin Colitoiu criticized the lack of assistance and control by the regiune committee. Deputy Nicolae Albastroiu made the same remarks. Deputy Marin Catana proposed that each deputy report to the people's council on work he has done in helping collectivization and also that every deputy attend such meetings regularly.

The regiune plan for 1953 provides for an increase of 327 percent of meat products and 97 percent more canned vegetables.

LACK OF UNIFIED CONTROL IN CRAIOVA REGIUNE -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 7 Jan 53

The editor of Romania Libera was informed by a volunteer correspondent in October 1952 that the People's Council in Catanele Commune, Baillesti Raion, Craiova Regiune, is indifferent to its responsibilities and that work is done without interest. For instance, the cultivation plans distributed to collectives were made up so superficially that they are far from meeting the quotas and deliveries to the state. For instance, peasant Stefan Tica of Coveiu Village, Catanele Commune, was required to deliver 98 kilograms of sunflower seed for 1952, even though this produce was not in his planting schedule.

This newspaper sent this complaint to the Baillesti People's Council, but the council did not reply until the end of November, denying everything. However, Stefan Tica sent the original documents to this newspaper, showing that, despite the fact that he had not been instructed to plant sunflower, he was ordered to deliver 98 kilograms of sunflower seed.

The reply from the Baillesti People's Council is false and demonstrates that they are not serious in their work and take for granted what their underlings tell them and fail to make a personal check of actual conditions.

ORADEA REGIUNE SHOWS BETTER RESULTS -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 15 Jan 53

At the sixth session of the people's councils of Oradea Regiune, it was reported that the agricultural program is progressing and is being consolidated according to plan. In 1950 to 1952, collectives in Oradea Raion obtained

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rich harvests. The Vaida collective, for example, harvested 2,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Collectivists of Santau-Mare, Bors, and Tamaseu obtained between 4,500 and 4,700 kilograms of corn per hectare.

Of the 18 raion deputies living in the communes of these raions, 12 are members of collectives. Deputies Alexandru Naghy of Vaida, Emeric Kiss of Bors, and Mihai Lazar of Ciheiu Village carried on agitation among peasants to join collectives.

The executive committees, with the aid of peasants and collectivists, succeeded in uncovering many kulaks who had infiltrated into collectives in the raions. These kulaks were expelled and the collectives consequently improved considerably.

However, some shortcomings of the executive committees and their chairmen were criticized. Collectives in Santau-Mic and Santioana especially were not sufficiently aided in better organization of work. Deputies Gheorghe Belea, Ionita Ion, and Marin Baltaretu did not fulfill their duties and only visited collectives for which they were responsible every few months. Deputy Victor Bolojan harshly criticized the chief of the agricultural section, who did not once visit the MTS at Episcopia Bihorului, which is only 3 kilometers from Oradea. This station had great shortages.

Peasant Cornel Sacosan criticized the negligence of the executive committee with regard to vegetable contracts. Actual conditions were completely disregarded. He pointed out that contracts were signed with people who were unable to grow vegetables, while those who could have grown vegetables did not get any contracts at all.

SUCEAVA REGIUNE FAILS TO MEET QUOTAS -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 7 Jan 53

The report to the People's Committee at Suceava revealed that the quota for delivery of fattened hogs was only 28 percent fulfilled and only 50 percent of quotas of autumn harvests were delivered.

The 1953 plan provides an increase in production of 41 percent.

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